The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,518.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
[illegible]	48	Per Annum	60
[illegible]	25	Half-yearly	31
[illegible]	13	Quarterly	16
[illegible]	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

One Rule. No Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st June.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 22nd May, and on FRIDAY, the 26th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. KHANDALLA, 2,039 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st June 1876, at 4 P.M.

	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Tuticorin	9
,, Ratnagherry	2	,, Colombo	10
,, Vingorla	2	,, Galle	11
,, Goa	3	,, Negapatam	14
,, Carwar	3	,, Madras	16
,, Mangalore	4	,, Cocanada	18
,, Cannanore	5	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Tellicherry	5	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Calicut	6	,, Callingapatam	20
,, Beypore	6	,, Gopalpore	20
,, Narakel	7	,, False Point	21
,, Cochin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	23
,, Alleppy	7		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company's Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 903 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May 1876, at 4 P.M.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves BUSREH	19
,, Kurrachee	June 4	,, Mahomerah	19
,, Muscat	7	,, Fao	19
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Bushire	23
,, Linga	11	,, Linga	25
,, Bahrein	12	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	13	,, Muscat	29
,, Fao	15	,, Gwadar	30
,, Mahomerah	15	,, Kurrachee	July 4
Arrives BUSREH	17	Arrives BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. Frank, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 903 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	Including Wines.	£15	Without Wines.	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36		22		8	
Port Said	38		24		9	
Messina	50		34		14	
Naples	50		34		14	
Leghorn	50		34		14	
Genoa	50		34		14	
Marseilles	52		35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail about 27th May.
,, CHILDWALL HALL, ,, 5th July.
,, TRENTHAM HALL, ,, 2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 28 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
CEYLON	G. S. Brooks	2111	450	29th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	June 2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1895	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3663	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2733	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by our P. Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Malcgon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Malegon, at 8 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (2,833 Tons and 530 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chests of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 15th May 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 20th May 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
	Tons H.P.		
EUROPA	2977 424	22d April.	29th April. 14th June.
INDIA	2289 500	29th May.	27th May. 19th July.
MACEDONIA	2273 486	17th June.	17th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

STEAM TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. PUFFIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H P., Commander J. L. Shirell, as above (with liberty to call at Goa) on SATURDAY, the 27th May at Noon. She will connect at Aden with the Company's regular Red Sea Steamer and will carry cargo for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez and other ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1876.

STEAMER GALATEA, 2,001 TONS. BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH OR 27TH MAY.

THIS powerful and splendid Steamer has most comfortable accommodation for FIFTY FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Intending Passengers are specially invited to inspect the Saloon and Cabins, and to apply immediately to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. BRANKSOMEHALL.

THE attention of intending Passengers to England is particularly called to this fine Steamer, which sails positively on the 27th instant for Liverpool.

W. & GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.

SAILING ABOUT 10TH JUNE.

THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,647 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain Sibthorpe, to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

TERMS..... { FIRST CLASS, Rs. 450. SECOND CLASS ,, 300.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., or GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1876.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

DEPOT OF TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

BY T. RAMASAWMY PILLAY,

WHO has a large Stock on hand, and who respectfully solicits the Patronage of the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, for whose information he gives below his Prices which will be found to be as Moderate as consistency with best quality can allow. Favour of trial also solicited. Samples post-free on application. Terms—Cash. Up-country Customers can effect the saving of the Bombay Octroi Duty by ordering not less than 10,000 at a time.

LIST OF PRICES.

No. 1 Dindigal Cheroots	per 1,000	...	...	Rs. 25 4
,, 1 do.	per Box of 50	...	...	... 1 8
,, 2 do.	per 1,000	...	...	... 20 0
,, 2 do.	per Box of 100	...	...	... 2 4
,, 3 do.	per 1,000	...	...	... 16 0
,, 3 do.	per Box of 100	...	...	... 1 12
Havana-shaped Cigars	per 1,000	...	...	... 18 0
Do. do.	per Box of 100	...	...	... 2 0
Lunca Dawson's Muster	per 1,000	...	...	... 16 0
Do. do.	per Box of 100	...	...	... 1 12
Dawson's Muster	per 1,000	...	...	... 14 0
Dawson's Muster	per Box of 100	...	...	... 1 8
Noble Muster	per 1,000	...	...	... 11 0
Do	per Box of 100	...	...	... 1 4
Do	Lunca per 1,000	...	...	... 14 0
Do	do. per Box of 200	...	...	... 3 0
Manilla Size	per 1,000	...	...	... 7 0
Do	in Bundle of 50 each	...	...	... 0 6
Canteen Cheroots	per 1,000	...	...	... 7 0
Do	in Bundle of 50 each	...	...	... 0 6

Bombay, No. 6, Meadow Street, 10th May 1876.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival, per S.S. ASSAM, of FRESH SUPPLIES of the undernoted Goods:—

SAVORY AND MOORE'S INFANTS' FOOD.
MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR INFANTS' FOOD.
DU BARRY'S REVELENTA ARABICA.
DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
HENRI MATTONI'S CARLSBAD SALTS.
LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.
HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES.
DINNEFORD'S FLESH GLOVES AND STRAPS.
MATTHEW'S GOAT'S HAIR GLOVES.
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S CUT TOBACCOS
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK.
FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.
PULLNA WATER.
CARLSBAD WATER.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 27TH MAY,
THE STAR COMPANY.

The performance will commence with the Farce
BY J. T. WILLIAMS,
WHO'S WHO?
To conclude with, for the first time, the Fairy Extravaganza, especially revised and adapted for this Company, by Mr. M. COMERFORD,
TURKO THE TERRIBLE!
OR
THE FAIRY ROSES.
INTRODUCTIONS.
New and favorite melodies, including airs from "Chilperic,"
"Roi Carotte," "Nemesis," &c.,
And adaptations of all the newest and most Popular Comic Songs, SOLO DANCE, SONG AND DANCE, TREBLE DANCE,
AND
NEW TOPICAL SONG,
Written expressly for Miss MINNIE WILLIAMS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Rs. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the Performance.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL ROOMS,
19, MEADOW STREET,
(Adjoining the Oriental Bank.)
LUNCHEON FOR THE MILLION
AT ONE SHILLING.
SEE BILL OF FARE.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES OF STORES to this Company's Mill, from 7th June 1876 to 31st May 1877, will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 3rd June next. Printed Copies of Schedules and other particulars could be had on applying at the Office. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 25th May 1876.

FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES OF STORES to this Company's Mill, from 7th June 1876 to 31st May 1877, will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1876. Printed Copies of Schedules and other particulars could be had on applying at the Office. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 25th May 1876.

THE SOUTHERN INDIAN TOBACCO AND CIGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Company, having acquired the Premises, Good-will and Business of the old established Tobacco Curing and Cigar Manufacturing Firm of Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co., of Dindigul, is now prepared to receive and register orders for the different well known Brands of Cigars, as hitherto manufactured by that Firm.

All enquiries respecting the Company and orders for Cigars, &c, should be addressed to "THE SECRETARY," at the registered Offices of the Company, No. 9, Second Line Beach, Black Town, Madras.

Madras, 25th April 1876.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

CHOLERA,
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

As domestic safeguards, especially in Households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies.

TREACHER'S ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent Anodyne and Antispasmodic)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.

LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

As used and recommended by the Local Government and Health Department.

Prepared according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions.

Cash Price per bottle with Opium, pints	Rs. 1-4,	quarts Rs. 2-4
,, ,, Without ,,	,, 1-0,	,, ,, 1-8

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED
ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

Prepared from Dr Rubini's Formulæ.

Cash Price, per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Powder, per bottle	1 8
Essence of Peppermint	,, Re. 1 and 2 0
Concentrated Essence of Ginger	,, Re. 1 and 2 0
Etherodyne (Savory and Moore's)	,, Re. 1-8 and 1 12
Chlorodyne (Collis Browne's)	,, As. 12 and 3 0
Cholera Belts, each	,, 2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTE THE TEMPERATURE.
THERMOMETERS.

BATH OR BREWING, 8 in. metal scale, in japanned case	2	12
DRAWING-ROOM, 10 ,, Enamel tube in copper case	5	0
,, 6 ,, Ivory Anchor shape	1	0
,, 8 ,, scale on Papier-Mache	4	0
,, 7 and 8 ,, ,,	7	8
,, Fahr. and Cent. graduations,	1	8
HOUSE, 8 in. Scale on Boxwood	8	0
POCKET, 4 in. Ivory Scale, Fahr. and Cent. graduations, in revolving German Silver case	10	0
POCKET, 6 in. ,,	10	0

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

MAXIMUM, Enamel tubes, metal scale on boxwood	8	0
MINIMUM, ,, to correspond	4	8

(An excellent pair for general use.)

MAXIMUM STANDARD (Professor Phillips'), Engine divided stem, mounted on indelible porcelain scale, on oak frame	18	0
MINIMUM do. to correspond	18	0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, Solar and Terrestrial Radiation, on brass pedestals, complete, each	20	0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, the pair, in neat pocket mahogany case, as designed expressly for the late *Dr. Livingstone*. They are divided on the stem, and cannot be injured in travelling, unless by actual breakage	34	0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, combined, (Six's principle) shows present temperature and registerst past extremes of heat and cold, boxwood scale, in japanned case, with magnet	11	0

Chemical, Clinical and Ice-Machine Thermometers.

Aneroid and Mercurial Barometers.
Rain Gauges, Hygrometers, Ozonometers.
Magnetic Compasses and Sun-dials.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
IMPORTERS OF
METEOROLOGICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIX PASSENGERS can be comfortably accommodated in a Steamer sailing for TRIESTE positively on 5th June for Rs. 350 each. Apply to "LETA."

FOR SALE, A SQUARE PIANO by SCHIEDMAYER & SON, Stuttgart, only five months in use, Price Rs. 520. Apply to "A. B.," Office of this paper.

FOR SALE, superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. Packet at Rupee 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb. Apply to D. P. BATHA & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET, for one or two months, as may be required, a commodious well furnished BUNGALOW in a good neighbourhood. Rent Rs. 100. Address T., *Bombay Gazette*.

BAPTY'S FLOUR, unadulterated with inferior flour, is sold in the CRAWFORD MARKETS only at EARSE'S STALL, in Bags bearing his name.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G.I.P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and is a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 50 per annum.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.

Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS:
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla, Coconads, Trichinopoly of first-rate quality,
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Curris Powder and Paste,
Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce.

Infants' & Invalids' Foods:
Nursery Lamps and Appliances:
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES:
LUNCHEON BASKETS:
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks
PORTMANTEAUX and TRAVELLING BAGS:
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks:
STATIONERY:
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Pommades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT:—Near the Post Office, and opposite the Oriental Bank, and within a short distance of the Esplanade Hotel.

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

PRIZE MEDAL,

OBMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own', full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT, (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	39 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do à pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREMINET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 0	14 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18 0	10 0
PAUILLAC ,,	16 0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 0	10 8
SAUTERNE ,,	17 0	9 8
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polack Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0

BURGUNDIES.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 0	10 8
CHAMBERTIN	21 0	11 0

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunneberger	28 0	16 8
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 8
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	...
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	...
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	...
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	...
JOHANNISBERGER	33 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	...
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	...
SCHARLACHSBERG	32 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	33 0	20 0
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	...

SPARKLING HOCK.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
,, RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
,, RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	...

MARSALA.

VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	...

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	...
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	...
Do do **

[illegible]LIGENCE

[illegible]NING, 26TH MAY 1876.

[illegible]olidays the Share Market [illegible]day and business generally [illegible] to a very small compass.

[illegible]yesterday's telegrams have by [illegible]favourable aspect. The political [illegible] the Continent of Europe seems more [illegible] than ever and produce of all kinds [illegible]ressed in consequence. The Liverpool [illegible]on Market closed very dull, the estimated [illegible]es being only 8,000 bales, but with the excep[illegible]tion of a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Dharwar and G. F. Hingunghaut, spot quotations were unaltered. To arrive, however, a further decline of 1-16d. has been established, G. F. Dholleras, with the G. F. clause, May-June shipment via Cape, being quoted at 4 7/16d. per lb. The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues depressed and Reuter states that short time has been adopted by the mills. This of itself is sufficient to account for the increased dulness in Cotton, although it is again but the effect of the leading adverse influences—the unsettled state of politics in Europe, and the unfavorable state of the Eastern Piece Goods Markets.

From New York yesterday's telegrams quote Mid. Uplands on the spot unchanged but futures are ⅛ cent per lb. lower. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Thursday's Receipts... ..	3,000	2,000	3,000
Six days' do.	15,000	13,000	19,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,004,000	3,378,000	3,659,000

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind, and metals also are generally the same as a week ago.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has undergone a decline of 1 to 1¼ per cent. since Saturday last. Fours being quoted at 84¼; Fours-and-a-half at 85; Fives-and-a-half at 86¾. French Rentes we notice are at 105, a decline of ¼.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is of the most favourable character. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 49½ to 51¼ per cent; the Reserve having increased by £1,000,000 and Bullion by £300,000 while Bills discounted are less by £312,500. The discount on 6 months' sight Bills still stands at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. but for short dated paper the quotation is probably not over 1½ per cent.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 52d. per oz. and we notice that this week's Southampton steamer brings £129,000 in Silver for Bombay which augurs ill for the next biddings for Council drafts.

COTTON.—The adverse advices from Home have caused a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and this has induced a considerable amount of buying to-day to cover May shipment. When this is over, however, we shall probably see a duller interval again, at all events there will be no reason for prices remaining at their present level as compared with Liverpool. The receipts yesterday were 11,686 bales, making a total of 44,178 bales for the week as against 43,688 bales last year and 50,293 bales for the corresponding week in 1874. The total from 1st September is now 896,042 bales against 1,184,200 bales last season and 1,196,922 bales for the corresponding period of the previous season.

FREIGHTS are steadier all round. For steamers £1-18-9 to £2 is now the quotation, and first class Iron sailing ships have been booking at the latter figure.

PIECE GOODS are unchanged in every way. There is a fair demand from the bazaar for all kinds but from first hands the enquiry is restricted to Bleached Goods in which transactions to a moderate extent are reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	100
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
80,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	732½
5,280	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	300
40,000	981½	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
60,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India.	167 exd
60,000	1,250	all		Oriental Bank.....	480

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,165
7,500	150	all		Byre Land & Pier Co. Ld	550
19,792	1,000	500		Mazagon Land	560
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	420	215	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
	420	103-14	do.	Do. New 420 Shares.....	198
	420	68 7-8	do.	Ditto	79
	420	21 1-2	do.	Ditto	22
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	418	169-9-15	do.	Do. New Shares.....	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

6	1,250	all	50 p.a*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
500	2,000	all	150	Alliance Spinning	3675
1,000	1,000	all		Bhowanagur M. & F. Co.	1,450
1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,160
400	150	100	...	Bro ch Mills	160
800	1,000		750	Colaba Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.a	Dharumsey Spinning ..	1,060
1,500	1,000	all	60p.a	Fleming & W. Co.....	1,080
1,000	1,000	all	60p.a*	Great Eastern	1,170
2,000	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	80p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,170
750	1,000	all	65p.a	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,060
...	500	...	...	Khandelah Spinning	975
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khan Mooneejee S. & W. Co.	980
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,110
		500	75*	Madras Y'rn Spinning ...	1,115
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,180
1,050	1,000	all	60p.a*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,300
4,000	250	all	6p.a*	Oriental.....	770
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,175
12,000	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	900
110	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Soonderdas Spinning ..	950
800	1,000	250	125p.a	Do. do. 1/4 share.	300

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

480	5,000	2,850	900 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	68 p.a	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	730
100	500	all	18 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
200	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	25,000	15,000	625 p.a	Apollo Press Co.....	5,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	790
188	500	all	65 p.a	Berar Company (New)..	540
1,000	1,000	all	60 p.a	Bradi & Press Co.....	985
400	250	all	4½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	75 p.a	Carwar Co.....	900
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	15
800	1,250	all	700 p.a	Colaba Press Co	3,100
800	800	all	Nil.	Dholleras P & G. Co.....	150
1,000	1,000	all	180 p.a	Ea-t India Press Co.....	950
150	5,250	all	Rs.200	Fort Pr-ss Co.....	1,400
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	900	all	100 p.a	French Press Co.....	425
2,150	...	1,400	100 p.a	Imperial Press Co.....	410
5,198	400	250	65 p.a	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	845
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,125
320	...	1,800	250 p.a	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.a	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525
1,000	500	750	45 p.a	Scinde Press Co.....	430
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,025
185	650	all	12 p.a.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
480	1,000	..	125p.a*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* For share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,000	12,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,875
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
100	1,000	all	...	Bombay Steam Mill Co.	700
800	800	800	80 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	210
3,150	200	100	8 p. a	Malabar Company, Ld ..	70
1,000	50	all	4 p.a	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	27
31,990	50	all	30 p.a	Treacher & Co.....	375 ex d
...	250	all	40 p.a	Vizagas Patent Slip	32

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 20th May, 1876.

Open 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	77,548	12	0
Merchandize.....	4,00,327	0	0
Telegraph	331	0	0
Municipal Trains	357	8	0
Total Rs.....	4,79,114	4	4
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¼ miles.....Total Rs.....	4,06,399	4	0
Increase	72,715	0	0

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 20th May, 1876 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,05,97,734	0	10
Other Deposits	69,36,718	6	10
Cash Credits	3,96,473	3	3
Profit Bills	3,42,381	11	7
Reserve Fund	4,31,250	0	0
Rs.	2,33,97,608	6	6

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes.....	1,13,88,787	5	8
Govt. Securities.....	35,59,593	15	0
Loans	20,07,858	5	8
Account of Credits	2,66,112	3	0
Negotiable Bills discounted	36,00,695	8	7
Fixed Stock	2,26,036	4	10
Bills of Exchange.....	11,11,518	11	11
Due by other Banks.....	6,44,036	0	0
Rs.	2,33,97,608	6	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CAPE COMORIN, 1,199 tons, Captain J. D. Haswell, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. TENEDOS, 955 tons, Captain Harris, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. TIBSOUS, 1,440 tons, Captain J Brown, will sail to-day for Marseilles via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. MONTE MORO, 1,156 tons, Captain W. Irving, will sail to-day for Dunkirk via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. GALATEA, 1,295 tons, Captain J. Baker, will sail to-day for Dunkirk via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and three passengers.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1347 tons, Captain J. W. Tillson, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Mark and Mr. Wright.

THE SHIP KHERSONESE, 1,710 tons, Captain J. Chapman will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 9,220 bales cotton, 1,735½ cwts. coiryarn, 750 cwts. linseed, 30 cwts. rape seed, 2,878½ cwts. myrrabailoms, and 178½ cwts hemp.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. COMMILLA, 549 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Shapoorjee Pestenjee and thirty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain J. L. Shiel, will sail to-day for Goa, Aden, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Oomer H. Essack, friend and child, and seventeen deck passengers

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. CHINA, 1,036 tons, Captain J. Ormen, will sail to-day for Australia, &c., with Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Collett, two gentleman, and Captain Forman.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. H. Franks, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. F. Muraglia, and one hundred and eighty-seven deck passengers.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, Mr Cassumbhoy Dhrumsey and three friends, and two hundred and twenty deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same ports with a general cargo and forty-five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Akola (s).....	Franks	Kurrachee, May 22.
	Oorun (s).....	Baker	Carwar. May 23.
	H M S Hogh Rose..	Downing	Bushire, May 11.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	Commilla (s)	Sharp.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer China, Orman, to Australia.
Steamer Branksome Hall Tillson, to Liverpool.
Steamer Monte Moro, Irving, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Timor, Brown, to Marseilles.
Steamer Puttialla, Shiell, to Goa and Aden.
Steamer Galatea, Baker, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Oorun, Baker, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Tenedos, Harris, to Liverpool.
Ship Cape Comorin, Haswell, to Liverpool.
Ship Khersonese, Chapman, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee, London, &c.
Ship Knight Companion, to Liverpool.
Ship Edward Kidder, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
22 Blair Drummond ...McLaren .....Liverpool, Nov. 18.

May. DEPARTURES.
22 Historian (s) ....
Burmah (s) ....
Rajpootana (s) ....

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haspodor—1,257 bales cotton. Gaddum & Co; 133 bags gali, 44 bags mustard seed and 37 bags ambashildee, Vizbhookandas Amroosilall; 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
British Army—1 000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Cape Comorin—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.
Stornoway—55 bales cotton, Abdoola Mahomed; 180 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondeejee; 106 bales cotton, Gaes Doongersee.
Sierra Morena—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Vixen s—40 bales wool, Khimajee Veerbhan 30 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedas; 120 bales wool, Bunichund Fukeerchund; 325 bales wool, Hurjee an Vassonjee; 40 bales wool, Bhamjee Narranjee & Co; 80 bales hemp, Bhimjee Mooljee.
Celia s—21 bales wool, W Nicol & Co; 120 bales wool, Nursee Khurtow; 1 000 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 40 bales hemp, Valubdass Vundrandasse.
Branksome Hall s—217 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 80 bales rags, Mathoradass Nuthoo; 35 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha & Co; 216 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co
Euterpe—bon s—160 cwts bones, Hassum Noormamed; 2,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Sc tt & Co.
Tenedos s—144 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales hemp and 150 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondeejee.

FOR LONDON.

Ceylon s—1 box gold bars and coins, Morarjee Mooljee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cartoole—800 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

A S Davis—16 bags rapeseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Winon—229 cwts sandalwood, Vinay & Co; 550 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Timor s—1,100 bags gingelly seed and 1,770 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Seabus s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Terpsichore s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Lord Eglington s—270 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Ceylon s—9 cases cardamoms, 3 packages nutmegs, and 3 packages rosmeter. Mamoobhoy Momeebhoy Mitcha; 2 cases vermillion, Cumroodin Nuzmoodin; 2 packages silk, H Mahomed Ebram and Syed Mirza.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongolia s—1 case cambay stone, Ebram Noordin & Co; 100 packages cloves, Goolam Hoosen Currimbhoy; 22 cases sharkfins, Goolam Hoosen Jon Mahomed; 46 cases sharkfins and 7 cases fishmaws, Mahamdbhoy Rowjee; 43 cases fishmaws and 21 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Allabhoyee; 4 cases E teeth, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee; 5 bundles E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 15 bales twist, Ramdass Himjee and Co; 95 bales twist, Mooroobhoy Vishhookondass; 23 bales twist, Curseejee Bomanjee & Co; 51 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jon Mahomed; 60 bales cotton, Chiseram Jeewaj; 3 pcds rosin oil, Cumroodin Nuzmoodin; 15 bales twist, The Alliance S & W Co; 8 cases beerabole, Peerbhoy Assur; 201 pieces E teeth, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 51 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 69 chests opium, E J Abraham; 29 chests opium, Vanchund Jeeva; 271 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 26 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongolia s—11 chests opium, Hajarcemul Goormookroy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mongolia s—10 bales twist, The Alliance S & W Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·803
Temperature of the Air	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·2
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·708
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	90·4
Minimum do. do	81·2
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	205

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 25.

Garratt, Capt, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Nelson, Surg Major, Bombay 8th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona
Smallpiece, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Madden, Capt, Bombay 16th Regt N I, on sick leave, from Nellgheries.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 18.

Kinloch, Capt, Bengal 60th Rifles, on duty, to Rawul Pindee.

MAY 24.

Iredell, Capt, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 26.

Worthy, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, to Hyderabad, Sind.
Straker, Surg Major, Bombay Sappers and Miners, to join, to Kirkee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 23.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 29, XXIV and XXV Victoria, Cap 67, or "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," His Grace the Govr has been pleased to reappoint the Hon Mr H S Cunningham, Advocate-General, to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St George for making Laws and Regulations only.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr C J Knox, Madras Civil Services, subsidiary leave for seven days, from 27th March last, Under Sec 18 (b) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr C G Master, Collr and Mag of Ganjam and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in that Dist, having reported his return, to India and arrival at Bombay on the 10th inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him in the "Gazette," of the 1st Feb last is cancelled.

Mr G T Mackenzie, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Coimbatore, having resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 9th inst, the unexp red portion of the privilege leave granted him in the "Gazette," of the 15th Feb last is cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A C Lawford, Ex Engr 1st grade, South Canara Dist three months' privilege leave from the 30th May 1876.

Mr Solomon Francis, Foreman of the Presidency Workshops, is brought on the establishment of the P W Dept as a Supernumerary Supervisor of the 1st grade, with effect from the 1st April 1876.

The following promotion is ordered with effect from 1st April 1876 :—

Conductor J Joyce to be Sub Engr, 2nd grade (Supernumerary.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgn-Maj James Edward Dickinson, to act as Principal and Prof ssor of Medicin in the Medical College and Physician of the Genl Hospital during the absence of Surgn-Maj J M C Furnell on leave or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr George Arthur Parker to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of North Malabar during he absence of Mr J W Reid on privilege leave or until further orders.

Maj F B Middleton, S C, to act as Supt of Prisons for the Town of Madras during the absence of Capt W H Hallett on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr John Flennes Sullivan, Act Asst Supt of Police, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Malabar, during the employment of Capt G B Hodgson on other duty or until further orders.

Mr J G Horsfall, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, assumed charge of the Court from the Sheristadar on the forenoon of the 15th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C H Deane, M A, to act as Chaplain of Vepery during the absence of the Rev A C Taylor on leave or until further orders, with retrospective effect from date of taking charge.

The Rev H A Williams, M A, Chaplain of Vizagapatam, to hold charge of the Chaplaincy of Vizianagram during the employment of the Rev D W Kidd on other duty, to have effect from the date on which Mr Kidd delivers over charge.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Mr C H Rowland will be considered as having been appointed substantively pro tem to the office of Master Attendant of Cochin, with effect from 8th April last, to the date of his delivering over charge of the same.

List of a Civil Servant granted extension of leave, forwarded in accordance with Financial Despatch to the Government of India, dated 3 st July 1874, No 303.

E C Bowyer Smyth, Uncovenanted Asst Engr, 2nd grade Madras, on 6 months S C.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt-Col C M Hailes, S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 8th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The services of Maj F B Middleton, of the S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Judicial Dept.

The services of Surgn H M Lockhar are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The services of Maj H L Prendergast, R E, are replaced at the disposal of the P W Dept from the date of his making over the Command of the Sappers and Miners to Col H N D Prendergast R E, C B, V C.

No 21 B-264, Private Charles Hamilton, of H M's 43rd Foot, is permitted to res de and draw his pay at Wellington, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Maj (Bt-Col) H N D Prendergast, R E, C B, V C, Commandant, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, arrived at Bombay on 11th May 1876.

Lt-Col R B Kennedy, Infantry, Ex Engr, Department Public Works, arrived at Madras on th 20th May 1876.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Capt F L Haleman, S C, on furlough on private affairs for one year, and one year on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

From the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in respect to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force :—

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, will be abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office will be established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail close-ing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P. M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	7-30 P. M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I.P. Railway as far as Poona, for Urun and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PATERSON—May 20th, at 4, Coates Place, Edinburgh, Mrs. J. B. Paterson, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LELY—MITCHELL—May 24th, at Poona, in the Free Church by the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, F. S. P. Lely, Esq., C.S., to Hellen, daughter of the late Rev. James Mitchell.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

It seems probable that if Bombay gets a good Hospital for her European sick by the seizure of the handsome building at Apollo Bunder, known as the Sailors' Home, the next thing she will have to get is a decent Sailors' Home, for the present Sailors' Home is said by the Committee to be unfit for proper habitation during the monsoon. We are of course delighted at the prospect of seeing our European sick placed in comfortable quarters at last, for from several sources we have heard that the present sheds known collectively as the European General Hospital are in a more disgraceful state now than they have ever been. This hot season has been a peculiarly trying one to the patients, and it is unfortunate for them that the great heat seems to have brought forth myriads of vermin to aggravate their sufferings. The other day a poor broker who used to be known in Bombay died in the Hospital from consumption. Those who were lying near him in his last moments say it was something pitiable to see the torments he suffered between the pangs of his disease and his efforts to knock vermin off his body. Another man, who was an officer in the B. I. Steam Navigation Company's service, died of liver; and his sufferings also were greatly increased from the same cause at a time when he was much in need of peacefulness. Four days ago we were visited by a young man, who had just been discharged from the Hospital. He had had the misfortune to break his leg at the Hog Island Lift in consequence of the want of certain much-required staging. He was taken to the European General Hospital. He told us that nothing could exceed the skill, attention, and kindness of the medical gentlemen attached to the Hospital; but it *was* horrible, he said, to find the bugs crawling between the splints and among the cotton that bound his broken leg. So it must have been; and we pity sincerely all the unfortunate sick who have had their rest disturbed and their comfort destroyed by a pest which should not be visible in any good hospital. Where such a disgusting source of irritation exists, fair play is given neither to the patient nor the physician; for the former is kept in a state of continual excitement, and the medical man's best efforts, which require peace and repose to accompany them, are thereby neutralized to a considerable extent. Several of our correspondents have lately called attention to the present state of the European General Hospital, and there is no doubt that it is about as bad as it can be. We are therefore glad that there is a prospect of our sick being transferred to such a building as the new Sailors' Home, where doubtless they will have many comforts which they are at present denied. But at the same time, we think that nothing can justify the Bombay Government in seizing, for the purposes of an Hospital, a building which was given to Bombay for a specific purpose—that purpose being the housing of homeless sailors. In the resolution which we publish this morning upon this subject the Government excuses itself in the best way it can, but all it really does is to convict itself of a wrongful appropriation of a building and a strange disregard of the requirements of the sick of Bombay. What does Government mean when it says that public meetings were held with the view of urging it to undertake at once the construction of a new and complete Hospital for the European sick of Bombay; but *a sense of duty to the public compelled the Government to resist this pressure?* Was there ever such a peculiar "sense of duty" put on record in a serious resolution of a Government? After these public meetings were held, and after the splendid efforts of the community to raise an endowment fund for an Hospital for European sick, it would have been felt by any Government but the present one that it was its duty, not to steel itself to resist the powerful appeals that were made to it on behalf both of humanity and right, but to build an Hospital forthwith and remove for ever one of the most patent and melancholy disgraces of Bombay. This Government, however, is hopeless. Though it were to exist for a hundred years it never could exceed the bland stupidity of publishing a resolution solemnly setting forth that it felt it was its *duty* to refuse the unanimous request of the public to give the European sick a habitable home instead of a shed where their last moments are made miserable by fruitless efforts to shake off loathsome vermin. It is well for our Governor and the wise men of Gotham who are his councillors that they are so comfortable in their pleasant homes in Bombay, Mahableshwar, and Poona that they can a[illegible]tion; but everybody must long for the coming of the day when the Government of this Presidency will not be supported by senseless "gilded caryatides," but by men possessed of human sympathies—men who would learn to confess that they considered it a duty to resist such an appeal on behalf of [illegible] European sick as was made to the [illegible] ment of Bombay by the whole European community.

Notwithstanding the Government of Bombay's peculiar "sense of duty," it seems to have been aware of the necessity of doing something for the European sick of Bombay, otherwise these unfortunate people would probably have to be turned out on the public roads to make room for the approaching railway improvements. It would not build an Hospital, because that proceeding would swallow a considerable portion of the provincial allotments, which are always of course applied to much more valuable works than building hospitals for sick Europeans, and never wasted nor squandered in any manner of way. Still it would stop the public clamour somehow. And so it resolved to take the brilliant step of seizing the Sailors' Home and offering it to the public as an Hospital, notwithstanding the fact that the donor of the funds for that building had expressly wished a Sailors' Home to be built with them in honour of the visit to Bombay of England's Sailor Prince. In its resolution, Government justifies its procedure by saying :—"It is not surprising that "the Government, being without any other "suitable building, and being most anxious to "provide for the fit accommodation of these "patients, should have turned to one erected "from funds generously supplied by a Native "Prince for the use of a particular class, sailors, "from which a number of the patients of the "European General Hospital must always be "drawn." With all respect to it, however we think that Government's procedure *is* surprising. The wishes of Native Princes should be respected as much as those of anybody else; and when the late Khunderao Gaekwar gave a certain sum of money to be applied in a certain way, his wishes ought to be carried out in their integrity. Khunderao had a definite aim in view in giving the money for the Sailors' Home. Very probably he did not care much whether the sailors of Bombay found a home here or not; but at all events he was anxious that an appropriate building should be connected with Prince Alfred's visit to Bombay, and if the Government of Bombay adheres to its present intention of shuffling out of its duty to provide suitable accommodation for the European sick of this Presidency and seizing the Sailors' Home, it will be violating the wishes of the ex-Gaekwar in a most flagrant manner—in a manner which will destroy the *raison d'être* of the Sailors' Home. A Government should be most scrupulous in respecting the wishes of public benefactors, and we venture to say that if the donor of the Sailors' Home had been a private individual instead of what is somewhat contemptuously referred to as a "Native Prince," the present Government of Bombay would not have ventured to violate the express reasons for which that building was erected. It is a matter of public morality that the wishes of testators should not be violated either by unwise Governments or individuals, and we hope that the Government of Bombay will yet repair its reputation in this matter and build a European General Hospital instead of stealing one. It is doubtful whether the Sailors' Home would be a proper site for an Hospital frequently filled with contagious diseases, as it is close to the windward of the city; but this is a matter which can be discussed when the greater question is settled, whether the Government of Bombay shall be allowed to violate the express wish of the Native Prince who gave money to it for a particular purpose, that purpose being not the erection of a European General Hospital but the erection of a Sailors' Home in honour of the Sailor Prince of England. Moreover, Government should remember that by seizing the Sailors' Home, it is but postponing, not averting, the carrying out of its responsibilities, for it seems to us that the Sailors' Home Committee would have good grounds for demanding an entirely new Sailors' Home from Government if Khunderao's gift is appropriated in the manner proposed.

The character and condition of the ships of the British navy have long formed subjects of discussion and adverse criticism among certain classes of the people and certain sections of the Press in England. It has been for several years the habit to assert that our navy is in a most deplorable condition, and that the ships built now-a-days are worse than useless, in proof of which such accidents as the loss of the Vanguard and other fine ships, calamities which arose really not from any defect of construction, but from gross incompetency of management, are pointed to. Even the magnificent Inflexible, the most formidable ship of war in the English navy, which was launched the other day, does not meet with the approval of some people, who predict all kinds of imaginary failures in her working, and continue to talk and write about the degeneracy of the navy in general, and its growing inferiority to the maritime defences possessed by other

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE UMBALLA DERBY SWEEP.

UMBALLA, 26TH MAY.

THE DERBY SWEEP CLOSED WITH 7,102 TICKETS SOLD.

FIRST PRIZE.....	About Rs. 41,000
SECOND ,, ...	,, ,, 15,400
THIRD ,, ...	,, ,, 5,100
Starters divide about	,, 2,300

Nos.	Horse.	Drawers.
5538	Voltigeur	Second Imperatrix.
4206	Advance	White Horse.
5067	Wild Tommy	Daly.
2129	Field	Wheeler.
6403	Fetterlock	Ahmedabad Frights.
6360	Saint Oswald	Nil Desperandum.
1799	Mos. de Filgny	Alphitoxitrophs.
3969	Ambergris	Don Carlos.
78	Blandford	Fair Oomra.
1971	Skylark	Devil's Child.
5418	Ulysses	Jack Mytton.
3914	Correggio	Oddman out Confederacy
3310	Caballero	Spitta.
2218	Gemma	Try Back.
763	Stolen Moments, Colt ...	Harry Boy.
132	Julius Cæsar	Trio Confederacy.
393	Petrarch	Toby.
1300	Algarsyfe	Meighan.
3010	King Jamie	SouthHantsConfederacy
7799	Tamese	O'Connor.
4643	Red Cross Knight	Hetty.
2819	Hurst and	Ladmore.
5673	Humbolt	Douglas.
4109	Father Claret	Badelier.
1955	Cerberus	Rodgers.
4531	Timballo	H. Saunders.
683	Casthusian	G. B. Y.—3.
4901	Broconnier	Colombo Spomono.
6876	Great Tom	Club Gazette.
5802	Mineral Colt	Colonel Carnell.
6813	Granendale	Romford.
4693	King Death	Beeswing.
4759	Bay Wyndham	Macpherson.
757	Rosinante	F. F. H. [illegible]
6290	All Heart	Goolie Lall [illegible]ds,

FRONTIER NEWS.

LAHORE 8TH MAY.

The local paper is informed by correspondent that preparations are making for an autumn campaign. The Commissariat is reported to be purchasing large numbers of camels and mules.

Fighting is reported between the Hakims of Rustak and Kolah on the road beetween Samarcand and Badakshan.

It is almost certain that Mr. H. M. Plowden will officiate for Mr. Justice Boulnois, who is going on privilege leave.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH MAY.

Sir W. Muir has accepted a seat in the India Council at home, and retires from the office of Finance Minister about November next. Lord Salisbury has intimated that the seat in Council will be open no longer than that date.

Both the native cavalry and infantry have returned from the cholera camp.

TRIAL OF McGARTH.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH MAY.

The trial of the prisoner McGarth for the murder of three natives at Shahjeehanpore took place before Justice Turner yesterday. There were three counts of culpable homicide amounting to murder. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Ross, barrister, defended him, and in his defence pleaded the unsoundness of mind of the prisoner. Judgment will be given to-day.

THE ITALIAN CONSULSHIP AT CALCUTTA.

Signor A. Massa has been recommended by the Italian residents in Calcutta as a fitting candidate for the Consul Generalship of Italy.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

Cholera prevails in the districts of Fyzabad, Gonda, and Pertabgurh.

SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 26TH MAY.

The Maharaja of Jeypore visited Lord Lytton to-day at one clock. He was received in the large Shamiana opposite Government House with the ordinary ceremonies, but with no salute as the audience was private. The visit will probably be returned to-morrow. Lord Lytton also received semi-official visits from Sir Diler Jung and the Moolamids of Nabha and Jheend in the course of the afternoon.

The weather splendid; rain threatening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, 26TH MAY.

The *Times* this morning publishes the statement that England has reiterated refusal to join in the terms as read at the Berlin Conference, England declares that the memorandum in which the three Powers join, though professing to maintain the principles of Count Andrassy's Note, departs from its conventions, and the demands being unreasonable, show that there are no longer impartial mediators. France has proposed a conference of the Guaranteeing Powers.

THE REPORT ON GENERAL SCHENCK.

WASHINGTON, 25TH MAY.

The report of the Committee of Enquiry into the conduct of General Schenck acquits him of the charge of fraud but strongly censures his conduct.

LONDON, 25TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8d.
4 per cent Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ per cent do.	85
5½ per cent do.	86¾
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872....	105
Bar Silver	52.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ...	£13,975,000 ... Inc. £10,00,000
Bills Discounted ...	£16,937,500 ... Dec. £312,500
Bullion	£27,062,500 ... Inc. £500,000
Arrival—Juan.	

We are glad to hear that the eldest son of Mr Arthur Crawford, formerly Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and at present Collector and Magistrate of Colaba, has passed eighth for the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Crawford, junior, has been educated at Rugby, and is now 19 years of age.

We learn that with characteristic and discriminating generosity, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, K.C.S.I., has presented Rs. 3,000 for the construction of a set of drinking reservoirs for the various castes and for animals in connection with the Penn Water Works, which are just completed. We trust the first birth-day gazette of the Empress of India will confer on this liberal gentleman the additional honour which he has so well merited.

THREE Japanese gentlemen have, the local paper tells us, arrived at Darjeeling, to inspect the tea gardens and manufacture of tea in the district.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Ceylon, which leaves Bombay on Monday next with the overland mails, takes out one box of gold bars and coins, valued at one lac and thirty thousand rupees, for Venice.

THE skating rink has been opened at Simla; skates are reported to be abundant, but the rink has not attained great popularity just yet. It is found to be a slippery art in London and may perchance be the same out here.

H.M.S. HUGH ROSE, Captain Downing, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from the Persian Gulf. She reports that on the 23rd instant in the gulf of Cutch, she passed a number of loose bales of cotton, with a bugla close by evidently part of her cargo. The bugla did not ask for any assistance.

THE following paragraph relating to the Fiji islands is taken from the *New York Herald* :—

It is stated that the English residents of the islands desire the annexation of Samoa, which will be accomplished if the United States do not interfere, and that FORSYTH, the American Consul, backs up the British residents against his own countrymen; that the whole trouble arises from the interference of Steinberger with the British designs, and that the natives have great faith in the Americans and desire their protection.

THE Neilgherry Commissionership may, the local paper states, be considered safe—that it will not be abolished. It is expected that changes will be made in the offices of Assistant Commissioner and Joint Magistrate; but what those changes are likely to be there is no certain information Mr. E. F. Webster is confidently spoken of as the successor to Mr. Cockerell.

VARIOUS rumours and speculations have lately been rife regarding the appointment of an officer to succeed Colonel Ballard, of the Bombay Mint, who is now the Senior Mint Master under the India Government, in the event of his proceeding on furlough. Report has it in Calcutta that Colonel Tennant is to act as Senior Mint Master, but to remain at that Presidency, and that another officer of the Royal Engineers is to be appointed as Officiating Junior Mint Master, but to remain at Bombay during the absence of Colonel Ballard.

THE Haytian Revolution, we are told by the *New York Herald*, makes some progress. Fighting seems to be going on all over the island, and Jacmel is threatened with bombardment. Some years ago two hostile batteries at that place, equipped with a gun each, kept firing at one another for months without anybody being hit. A passenger on one of the steamers which touch at that port seeing the fruitless endeavours of the combatants went ashore, sighted one of the guns, and, we believe, ended the war by the only shot which took effect during the struggle. A like lucky circumstance is about the only thing which will bring the present revolution to a close.

THERE is a probability of a railway line being constructed from Morar had to Rampore in the North-Western Provinces, the Nawab of Rampore having undertaken to defray the cost. Another line, and one, the *Englishman* thinks, of greater commercial importance, has been under contemplation for some time, but hangs fire for want of assistance from native capitalists—we refer to the line from Furuckabad to Cawnpore. A third line connecting Ghazeepore with the Zamania station of the E. I. Railway appears to have been abandoned for the same reason. Sir John Strachey's views regarding light railways as feeders for the main line, however, are the same as those of his predecessor, and it will not be long before we see a net-work of them in the province he governs.

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CHOLERA is still very bad in Mysore. A correspondent writing on the 20th instant to the *Bangalore Examiner* says :—"Doda Mullana, the great toddy contractor, and who was a partner of Captain R. N. Taylor, has died, and his son-in-law Codyuppah, and another member of his family, Lingana, have fallen victims to cholera, which, I am sorry to say is raging fearfully just now. Not less than fifty deaths were reported yesterday, and yet we have had abundance of rain, enough to fill the tanks. The sanitation of the town is anything but satisfactory. For years past, whenever there has been any cholera about, the town of Mysore is sure to get its full share. It really is a question worth considering whether or not Mysore should be given up as the capital of the Province, and some more healthy part of the Province selected as the seat of the future native Government."

THE reported "sensational" case, which we lately referred to as being about to be heard in the Simla Court, has after all, the Calcutta *Daily News* affirms, turned out to be "only a storm in a tea-cup." At any rate, whatever its dimensions the storm has been wisely kept within bounds, for had the parties proceeded to "legal arbitrament," disclosures affecting probably the reputation of both would have been made unpleasantly prominent. Mutual explanations and apologies were tendered, however, at the last moment in court, as the case was called, and the parties were understood to intimate that, saving, of course, in the Pickwickian sense, they had ever entertained, and would continue to entertain, the most profound admiration of and respect for each other. To satisfy the curious, we may state that one of the parties concerned was a follower of the law, and the other of medicine, each peculiarly distinguished in his particular calling.

THE way to become a rogue seems to be one of the lessons learnt by "Young Madras." The Cotacamund paper tells us that a native, the son of a highly respectable resident of Coimbatore, has got himself into a serious mess at Coonoor. The young spark came up to Wellington Races, and made himself conspicuous by his "fast" manners. At Coonoor he gained some notoriety by intruding himself amongst a party of European gentlemen, and showing his liberal opinions by swallowing numerous pegs of "brandy and soda,"—"same like European gentleman." Even this did not satisfy the young blade; he went to the house of a dealer in jewellery, and after pretending to examine certain watches, rings, &c., he managed to purloin a gold watch. This theft was speedily discovered; and as the stolen watch was found upon "Young Madras," he has been handed over to the Police, and will probably have to stand his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

ON Monday evening, drivers on the Strand, Calcutta, we read, seemed to take interest in a little group gathered on the glacis of the Fort, not very far from the spot from which the Commissioner of Police drove the would-be preacher a week ago. The preacher evidently intended to contest the point, and to pitch the gospel trumpet against the policeman's truncheon. The doughty champion of the latter is at present away from the city, and as no other champion appeared on that side, the propounder of glad tidings had everything his own way. His flock was not numerous, there being about half a dozen immediate followers around his pulpit, and about a dozen others standing in line at a very respectful distance. There was no obstruction to the public; and no interference with the preacher, who, as Burns says, "gave the gospel horn a blast, baith loud and lang." We may state, by the way, that a man was preaching at the same time just on the other side of Kidderpore Bridge, on the public road, and no one interfered with him.

THE people of the United States, and the coloured inhabitants especially, have shown their respect for the memory of the famous President Abraham Lincoln by erecting a splendid statue to him in one of the principal thoroughfares of Washington. The first contribution to the fund for raising the monument was made on the morning after the assassination of Lincoln, by a poor coloured woman of Ohio, who contributed five dollars; and the cost of the statue, 17,000 dollars, has been defrayed entirely by subscriptions received from coloured people. Congress appropriated 3,000 dollars to pay for the pedestal on which it has been mounted. The ceremony of unveiling was performed on the 14th of April, by President Grant, besides whom there were present many other prominent members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Foreign Ministers, Senators, and Representatives. The statue is of bronze, 12 feet high, and rests upon a pedestal 10 feet in height. Mr. Lincoln is represented standing erect, with the proclamation of Emancipation in his left hand, while the right is raised over the kneeling figure of a slave, from whose limbs the shackles appear to have just been freed. On the base of the monument is inscribed the single word "Emancipation."

REGARDING the testing of the Cawnpore bridge which we stated a few days ago was to take place on Monday last, we learn from the *Lucknow Times* that the interesting operations in connection with testing the Railway Bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore, were successfully carried through, and the results are of a nature to prove thoroughly satisfactory to Government, the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company, and the travelling public. The tests were of the severest kind, and established the fact that each arch, all the girders, and the entire masonry of the bridge, are one and all sound and reliable, and in a condition to bear up bravely against wind, water and weather. The Consulting Engineer to Government has reported most favourably on the recent test, and we may again congratulate the Chief Engineer of the Company and Mr. Newton, the Resident Engineer at Cawnpore, the gentleman who built the structure, on the results arrived at; whilst travellers will be satisfied to learn that they are not likely to be engulphed in the 'holy Gunga' while in transit during the approaching rainy season, be the river swollen out of all proportions or its torrent of the swiftest and most formidable character.

THE dangers of kerosine oil are judiciously noticed in the following extract from the *Madras Times* :—"We must warn the public that there are mineral oils and mineral oils—some being perfectly safe, while others are quite as dangerous as an equal quantity of gunpowder would be in similar proximity to a light. The more prominent qualities of a sample of good kerosine are freedom from colour, and anything approaching a sediment; but there is a still more important one, unfortunately beyond the ken of the ordinary consumers, and regarding which he must therefore trust to the probity of the person from whom the article is bought. We refer to the *flashing temperature* of the oil—in other words, to the temperature at which it gives off an inflammable vapour. A good and safe oil will have a flashing temperature of not less than 100° Fhr., while a bad and dangerous oil will yield combustible vapour at a temperature of 90°, or even less. Indeed, for India, and especially at this season of the year, we would say that no kerosine which flashes at a temperature under 110° can be with safety in a lamp, and that the storing of oil with a flashing temperature of less than 100° is fraught with the greatest danger to the building, and to every one in its neighbourhood. Always purchase your supplies from a respectable dealer, who, as a rule, will be able to tell you the flashing temperature of the oil, by consulting the invoice. You may pay a little higher price if you insist on having a safe oil; but better that than run the risk of having your guests roasted alive and your dining room table burnt to a cinder.

THE *Englishman* remarks that the Chief Commissioner of Assam is evidently of opinion that brevity, if not the soul of wit, is the chief quality to be aimed at in framing an official minute. The Resolution on the annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction, published in the local *Gazette* of the 13th instant, might, but for the famous article on the Gorham case, have been handed down to posterity, as the most striking specimen of the art of compression yet produced. Just twenty-six lines are devoted to "Primary Instruction"; eight lines to "Secondary Education"; six to "Higher Class Schools"; four to "Superior Education"; one and a quarter to "Female Education"; two and a quarter to "Mahomedan Education;" less than six to "Special Instruction"; and the same space to "Inspection." We are bound in charity to suppose that Colonel Keatinge has thought a great deal more on the subjects dealt with in this Resolution, than its contents indicate, and that he sees good reason for not acquainting the public with the result. Such an account of Mahomedan Education as "The condition of the Mahomedan population of Sylhet is simply deplorable from an educational point of view, unless they have schools of which the Educational Department has no information," is more suggestive than instructive. The general result of the year's operations is thus summed up :—"The general result of the Inspector's figures for the plains districts is that education is well advanced in Upper Assam and Cachar, is less well advanced in Lower Assam and Goalpara, and is very backward indeed in Sylhet. The number of boys who go to school shows a very satisfactory increase since 1872-73."

THE *Daily Telegraph* of May 3 contains the following information about King Dahomey and his affairs :—"A month or two ago attention was called to the shabby trick by which the King of Ashantee—either our old friend Koffee Kalcalli or some other black potentate who has succeeded him in that distinguished office—tried to cheat us out of the gold dust sent down to the coast in part payment of the indemnity left over from our little war with him. Some of the gold was adulterated—was sham metal in fact—and, the deception being promptly discovered, the stuff was refused. It is to be feared we shall never get the better of these truculent savages so long as we treat them with the forbearance displayed towards peoples more or less civilised. They do not understand any other virtue than brute courage, any other argument than a blow; and, when not restrained by the presence of an enemy who has in his hands the means of enforcing immediate respect for his views, they cannot resist the temptation of a little safe bluster, made more piquant by a touch of dishonesty. A Cape Coast Castle telegram just received tells us that the King of Dahomey has refused to pay the fine imposed upon him, and has invited the Commodore to Abomey, the capital, stating that he will then pay him in powder and bullets. It is almost a pity that this impudent barbarin cannot be taken at his word. Dahomey adjoins Ashantee and, although his black Majesty evidently thinks it a 'far cry' to Abomey, he might advantageously be made aware that it was just as far to Coomassie—the end of which we all remember, and perhaps even Dahomey knows. There are only two ways of dealing with such creatures —to 'let them severely alone,' or to punish them with so effectual a beating that even their thick skins and opaque intelligence may retain a wholesome remembrance of the chastisement for many a year to come. We have almost gone too far to give impunity to the King of Dahomey —not that an affront from him would seriously injure our prestige in civilised countries, but that it might have a bad effect in a region of Africa with which English trade has much to do, and would imperil all civilising enterprises. Yet another war in that quarter of the world—war against an enemy whose defeat and deposition could bring us no glory, and whose climate, if not his weapons might inflict on us most serious injury—is a singularly repulsive subject of contemplation. If there is no other way to teach the black Monarch civility and a respect for engagements, no doubt this course must be taken, but meanwhile we may cherish a hope that the Commodore will find means by a 'palaver' of averting the last resort of an expedition and a formal campaign. Our soldiers are too costly now to be thus thrown away, and the English taxpayer has something else to do with his income as present than to devote any part of it to the thrashing of every miserable African chief in succession between Morocco and Angola."

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

AMMONIA AS A REMEDY FOR SNAKEBITES.

(Pioneer.)

When the Government of the N. W. P., on the 3rd September 1874, sanctioned a supply of *liquor ammonia* to the police of twelve districts, "to be used experimentally as an antidote to the bites of venomous reptiles," they can hardly have given the attention which it deserves to the report of a special commission on snake poisoning and its antidotes, published by the Bengal Government early in the same year. The commission consisted of Drs. Ewart, Richards, and Coull Mackenzie, and was appointed early in 1873 at the suggestion of Dr. (now Sir Joseph) Fayrer, with a view to the careful elaboration in India of experiments commenced by the latter in England, but which remained inconclusive through the insufficiency of the supply of snake poison. The result of the careful and prolonged experiments of the commission was the clear demonstration of the fact that "the intervenous injection of ammonia possesses no antidotal or remedial power," and that "probably by promoting the absorption of the poison, it rather expedites than retards the tendency to death." The experiments of the commission afforded convincing evidence to prove that the action of injected ammonia not only promotes absorption of the snake poison into the blood, by super-excitation of the nerves of the lymphatics and smaller veins, but, by overstimulation of the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic ganglia, hurries the development of the convulsions and general paralysis which precede death by snakepoisoning. The commission also pointed out that, in no single instance, had even skilled treatment of a case of snakebite in the human subjects in India, by the intravenous injection of ammonia, been successful where there was conclusive proof that the bite had been inflicted by an exhausted venomous snake. Good intentions are popularly supposed to supply the material which takes the place of *kunkur* in a hotter place than Allahabad; and we fear that the N. W. P. Government, before it mend the roads down there, when they supplied the rural *Kunstabel* with *liquor ammonia*. Intravenous injection being admittedly the only mode of treatment with ammonia which gave the slightest hope of success—and that having been proved harmful—we very much fear that the empirical "practice" of the thanadars of the twelve selected districts, confined as it (happily) was to the internal exhibition of the stimulant, can only have brought the *belati dawai* into a deeper contempt than usual. The thanadar's treatment of snakebite resulted in 78 cures to every 100 cases treated, which may be characterized as *too* successful by a good deal more than half. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, to whom these results were submitted by Government, replied 'Walker!' and Government have felt obliged to leave the field to the Faculty, and discontinue their experiments. Modern science has herein merely confirmed the conclusions of that great physiologist and experimental philosopher, Felix Fontana, who wrote in 1782—"It is then a fact proved that ammonia is entirely useless, whether applied simply to to the bitten part, or whether taken internally, *and there is every reason to suspect that it is hurtful.*" Artificial respiration has been conclusively shown to be the only treatment likely to succeed; and even of that its scientific advocates have compelled to admit that it is only too probable that the mischief done, and being done, by the poison present in the system during the efforts to preserve life by artificial respiration, is almost hopelessly irreparable, though the fatal termination can certainly be very much retarded by this means. On the whole, we do not seem, in this enlightened age, to have advanced far in our war against serpent *virus*, beyond the recognition of the truth of Cato's warning to Pompey's soldiers in Africa (*teste* Lucan)—

Noxia serpentum est admisto sanguine pestis,
Morsu virus habent, et fatum dente minantur.

NEW YEAR IN SIAM.

(The Siam Weekly Advertiser.)

WHO CAN GO BEFORE THE KING?

DURING the holidays at the close of the fourth month, the King had the ceremony of shaving the *top knot* of five relatives. A son and daughter of the late Kroma K'oon Worachsk Tarahnup'ahp, a daughter of the Kroma Mu'n P'umint'arap'akdee, a daughter of Kroma Mu'n P'uwansi Naru'bent'arat'iban, and of a son of the late Kroma Mu'n Mahesuan Siwawilas. There were twenty priests engaged in the ceremony. The vessels containing the holy water, with which the candidates were poured during the solemnities, were of the most precious metals, and there were the usual wax candles and the white cord encircling the room.

The religious ceremonies commenced on Monday the 20th of March. On Tuesday morning at nine o'clock the wax candles were lighted by the priest brother of the late King, and they were extinguished by a high priest called P'ra Pimonlat'am on Saturday. The latter priest moulded the wax candles. They were three cubits high, containing each more than five pounds of wax and each wick consisted of one hundred and eight threads.

While these ceremonies were taking place at the royal palace, there were ten places, fiveon each side of the river, where prominent princes, nobles and state officials had appointments to entertain priests at their morning repast, and again at eleven o'clock, the prominent and last repast for the day.

The princes appointed to this office on the royal palace side of the river, were Kroma Mu'n Narstwararit, Kroma Mu'n Amaretratsamee, P'raong Chow Prascet Sak, P'raong Chow Chitchuapong, Kroma Mu'n P'uwansi Naru'bent' aratiban, Kroma Mu'n Charoenponpunsawat, P'raong Chow K'ak'anangyuk'on, Praongchow Praditworakan, Krom P'ra Tewetwatchairin, Kroma Luang Worasakdah p'lsan, Kroma Mu'n Sitisak' umkan, P'raong Chow Singhanat Rachburngri, Kroma Mu'n Aksaunsasa-nsaopon, Chowfa P'anurangsee Sawang wongs, P'raong chow T'aung kaung kaun yai, P'raong chow T'ewan Ut'aiwongs, Krom P'ra Bamrahp Parapak, P'raong chow Suksawatdee, Kroma Mu'n Amarent' rabodin, P'raong chow Tawee Tawan lahp.

On the opposite side of the river one place was presided over by the Uphah or brother of the King, Kroma Luang Chakkrapatpongs, who himself was master of ceremonies on Tuesday and served twenty priests in the morning and ten at noon. The relatives of the Prince continued the ceremonies through the week at the same place.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the officials of his department at the celebrated temple called Wat Chaang dispensed hospitalities to invited priests. At a temple near the mouth of the canal "Bangluang" the Kromawang and the nobility connected with his officialship, who have the care, of the royal palace and its immediate responsibilities, dispensed hospitalities during the entire week. At the old Royal Court House P'raya Rachawarawongse and the officials of the Kromans. And Chow P'raya Yomarat and his officials to whom is the care of the criminal department, entertained their quota of the priesthood during the week at the temple Amarint' araram.

The King also elected five different temples where he bestowed some hundred dollars each, to be expended in feasts for the priests in the vicinity of the temples, and all lay people pleased to resort thither for the bounties prepared for them.

WOMAN.

We consider it an excellent omen that young princesses were the class that the people of Siam delighted to honour on the going out of the old year. It betokens a new era, we hope. The four princesses so prominently brought forward, may play an important part in the future of Siam. May it be for the amelioration and elevation of the sex throughout this kingdom.

That religion was a prominent feature, was also a good omen. A defective religion is better than infidelity. Woman and piety should ever be intimately allied. The young are beautiful. Let all wish for them the ornaments of grace and purity.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.

(Times, May 1.)

WE had hoped that we had done with the ungrateful business of the new Title, and that we might look upon it in future as something having no more to do with our daily life than the local habitation for the time being of the Governor-General of India in Council. Whenever Indian affairs come to be discussed, we have to remember whether the Viceroy has flitted, taking his Council with him, to Simla, or whether he is in Bengal; but we are not hourly reminded of his resting-place. Just so with respect to this title of Empress of India. We were assured that its use was to be confined to India and the affairs of India, with the exception of those formal occasions of dealings with foreign Powers when it would be necessary that the full Style and Title of the Crown should be employed. We should never hear of it at home. It would not be used so as to modify the titles and honours of members of the Royal Family. As was wittily remarked by Lord Rosebery, it was labelled by those who proposed it, "For external use only," and this external use certainly excluded the Colonies, which were to remain as unaffected by the addition to the Royal Title as we were to be in London. It was under the influence of soothing assurances to this effect that the measure was allowed to become law, and that no attempt was made during the Easter Recess to prolong a battle which had been fairly fought. Now that the Recess is over, and the Royal Proclamation is published, we discover that we have too much reason to fear our confidence has been misplaced.

The Royal Proclamation is not the kind of document which was expected after the speeches of Mr. Disraeli and the Lord Chancellor. We do not, of course, accuse these Ministers of having intentionally misled us, or of having deliberately failed to keep the engagements they made in their places in Parliament; the words of the Proclamation may correspond exactly with their own intentions and with their interpretation of the language they used, but they do not correspond with our own recollection of their language nor with the reading which obtained general currency. It was understood that the use of the title "Empress" was to be the exception; but the effect of the Proclamation must be to make it the rule. It was understood that the presumption was to be always against using the new Title; it turns out that the presumption is to be always in its favour. Instead of our being rarely reminded of the addition, it threatens to be always before us. It is to be used on all occasions and in all instruments "so far as conveniently may be," with the exception of instruments not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom; and it must be admitted that few directions of use could be more nearly universal than these expressions of the Proclamation. We may not charge the Ministry with having led us astray, but we find in this divergence between the result and the expectations which had been raised in the public mind fresh grounds for condemning their obstinacy in refusing to incorporate in the Royal Titles Bill the provisions and qualifications subject to which it was their intention the Imperial Title should be used. Had this been done, there would have been no possibility of misapprehension, and there would have been no possibility of useful criticism before it was too late. Had this been done, something more would have been gained; Ministers would themselves have discovered the difficulties of redeeming the pledges they had given both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. It becomes more painfully evident, the more the subject is considered, that the Proclamation which the Ministry intended to submit to Her Majesty when their Bill was first introduced was of the simplest character; it would have done nothing more than recite the authority given by the Act, and then declare that the new addition—*Indiæ Imperatrix* in the Latin and "Empress of India" in the English tongue—should thenceforth be always added to the Style and Titles of the Crown. The statements made for the purpose of appeasing opposition in the course of the Bill through Parliament were made, as such statements often are, without any serious pains having been taken to see what practical consequences they would involve, and it was not until the Bill had passed the House of Lords that the character of the work to which the Ministers of the Crown had committed themselves was rightly appreciated. Very general complaints have been made of the unintelligibility of the Proclamation. We hear confessions on all sides of attempts made to read it which have ended in failure. Recitals, declarations, and qualifications are so mixed up together as to produce in the minds of readers confusion, exhaustion, and despair. The criticism is just, but it must be added that the faults of involution and obscurity were almost inevitable, and they must have been much increased had the draughtsman of the Proclamation attempted to embody in it all that had been promised by members of the Ministry. It is no justification of the failure of the Proclamation to correspond with the Ministerial statements that there would have been a grievous addition to the present difficulty of construing it had an attempt been made to make this correspondence perfect; but it is not to be denied that this consequence would have followed. The Proclamation has, in fact, been made to do the duty of an Act of Parliament. The qualifications which should have been in the Act were omitted from it, at first because their importance was not appreciated, and afterwards because it was seen that, if an attempt was made to put them in, every fresh sentence would be made the subject of an animated debate; but assurances were given that the Proclamation should contain the provisos in which the Act was deficient. Can it be a matter of wonder that the attempt to draw a Proclamation which should also do the duty of an Act of Parliament broke down, and that the qualifications and provisoes which were to be found in it have been limited almost to nothing in the idea of a vast and magnificent Empire? The temptation to abbreviate the thankless task must have been almost irresistible. Although we may be annoyed at the discovery that we have not got what we had a right to expect, we cannot be surprised at it, and we can already anticipate the answer that may be made to any observations on the apparent insufficiency of the Proclamation. When the Bill was under discussion we were assured that we should find in the Proclamation everything that could be necessary to assuage our alarms; and if we complain that the Proclamation falls short of the expectations which had been excited, we shall be told that the best guarantees against any misuse of the title of Empress of India must be found in the unfailing maintenance of Constitutional principles by Her Majesty's advisers. Neither laws nor Proclamations can preserve the purity of language, which depends more upon usage than upon legislation or even upon literature. With such high-sounding generalities we may find our remonstrances met. The plea evades the real ground of complaint, which we cannot allow to be thrust aside and forgotten; but even if we accepted it as a fanciful defence, we should have to ask by what means is it intended to keep the usage of society pure? The phrases which are current among us depend much upon the custom of Parliament, and in some degree upon the language of the Court; and if the two streams of influence thus indicated are supported and maintained by the power of the Press, much might be done to prevent the introduction of Imperial titles among us. In the meantime, it would be with the greatest reluctance that we should ever enter upon any speculation as to the tendency of the Court; it is a topic happily outside the free sphere of English journalism; and we shall continue to hope that we may never be called upon to remember the sound Constitutional theory, repeated forty years since by Sir Robert Peel, that the power and responsibility of Ministers extend to every branch of the Royal services.

We are afraid it will have to be admitted that our help in this matter must be found in ourselves, and we shall have need of patience and resolution to make it available. It is very easy to prevent the beginning of mischief, but it is very difficult to stop it when it is once opened. The reflection recalls Mr. Lowe's declaration at Retford that to Mr. Disraeli's deficiency in loyal courage, when two predecessors of his had stood out manfully against mistaken counsels, must be attributed the new Act. We know not whether the statement thus made is accurate, but it has commanded public attention, and would seem to correspond to a widespread belief. We retain, however, the opinion that the observation was indiscreet, because while it could not detract from Mr. Disraeli's responsibility, it will certainly have the effect or extenuating it in many minds. But we recall the observation now to point out how little we can trust to the Ministry to restrain the use of the new title. If that title be, as we still believe, Mr. Disraeli's own conceit, he will not be willing to hide its splendour under a bushel; if it has been adopted by him out of subservience to another authority, the spirit which caused him to adopt it will induce him to persevere with it.

A MILLIONAIRE FUNERAL.

(Saturday Review.)

IN recent years there has been a marked disposition in this country to curtail as far as possible the decorative pomp and ceremony which have become associated with funerals; but in the United States the opposite tendency seems to prevail. The New York papers are full of what are called "the final tributes to the earthly remains of the Great Merchant," and the arrangements of the funeral are of course described in language of becoming magnificence. The Great Merchant, it is needless to say, is Mr. Stewart, late dry-goods warehouseman of New York. He is reputed to have left twenty millions of dollars, and such a dazzling accumulation has naturally attracted abundant worshippers. No doubt most of those who thus bow down before the golden calf are inspired by a more or less conscious hope that somehow or other they may attain to a share of similar greatness; but there is also a sense in which the awe and admiration felt for mere wealth is perfectly disinterested. There is something in the idea of a vast hoard of money which excites minds otherwise dull and stagnant. There are potentialities about immense wealth which stimulate the imagination, and in any case it is felt that the general circle of humanity is ennobled by having a tremendously rich man in the family, even though no legacies are expected. There is a reflected enjoyment and elation in thinking that one man at least has this command of money, and in allowing the imagination, as it were, to handle the coin. The school of philosophers who are always preaching about the greatness of common things will now be delighted to find a dry goods business surrounded by a halo of romance.

As far as we can gather, Mr. Stewart seems to have been a very respectable man, who made his money by his steady business habits and devotion to his shop. We can readily believe that, in so far as greatness can be associated with a dry goods store, Mr. Stewart was a great man of his kind. But it is evident that, in the popular view of the matter, his greatness consisted in his fortune rather than in his personal character; and in all probability, if he had been less opulent, he would never have been heard of beyond the range of his customers. At the same time, there is no doubt a great deal of the goodness made up with the money in the world, and it is only natural that it should make the most of itself. This has been done New York by giving Mr. Stewart a public funeral, for a touching and picturesque account of which we are indebted to the *New York Herald*. "It is probable," we are told, "that no private citizen of New York ever before had paid him at his funeral such a spontaneous tribute to his memory as was yesterday displayed by the people of the metropolis to the remains of Alexander T. Stewart." Before his death, the dry goods king in state in the "marble palace" of which Mr. Stewart had formerly been the proprietor. "The dead merchant," we read, "was attired in a simple walking-dress suit, much like what he was wont to wear in life, consisting of a black dress coat, a vest cut low, with black doeskin trousers, a white evening tie, the shirt-bosom bearing three plain pearl buttons on its snowy surface." A touch of art was, however, added to the embellishment of the corpse. "The face of the deceased looked very natural, having the tinge of life, and so perfect was the work of the embalmer that Mr. Stewart, with his white tie and dress shirt, and looking all the more ghastly for the dab of rouge, was exposed to public view. The coffin was of course not an ordinary coffin, but one of the new patent "preservers" which have supplemented the ordinary ice coffins. Perhaps, however, we ought to apologize for using such a term as coffin. It appears that this word is considered on the other side of the Atlantic too prosaic and vulgar a term to be used on grand occasions, and a coffin is therefore called a "casket." In the present instance, the casket appears to have been of the most gorgeous description. It was of oak, completely covered with the finest black Lyons velvet, and trimmed with the heaviest gold fringe bullion and gold tassels. The interior was lined with white quilted satin, trimmed with white silk, and the lid was lined with white satin in the form of "gathered sun rays," these rays being richly studded with gold. The pillow was also of satin, and the handles of plated gold; the screws were all gold, and the knobs were of silver washed with gold. Altogether, the arrangements seem to have been such as must have been highly refreshing to the mind of a successful linendraper. The casket was placed on "a massive, oblong mound of flowers three feet high, covered with moss, in which white roses and japonicas were thickly studded", and the reporter assures us that "those who have not seen the interior of this vast and noble hall can form no idea of its palatial magnificence," but "briefly it may be said that the surro

[illegible] to attempt a critical [illegible] as a painter. But at a [illegible] one is talking of, as every [illegible] to see, the 'pictures,' it will be [illegible] pass rapidly in review some of the [illegible] his career. If Clive Newcome was a [illegible], the future Royal Academician was a boy. In his earliest efforts there were visible [illegible]rtain promise and sign of genius. As a child of [illegible] when] staying with his mother at Dinan, his rough [illegible]etches of the French garrison quartered in that town were pronounced prodigies, and on returning to England, before he was placed at Mr. Sass's school, he showed that his genius was not merely of that infantile description which has been called by Bacon an 'early ripeness that perisheth betimes.' The scenes that he now committed to paper with pencil, pen-and-ink, or crayon, with incredible felicity and spirit were of an order somewhat different from those which had charmed his vision at the little Breton watering-place. His father, a pupil of Giulio Regondi, was in private circles a celebrated performer on the guitar, and the earliest associations of the son were theatrical. Young Millais found abundant opportunities of familiarising himself with that world of resplendent dresses and brilliant colours behind the scenes. All these opportunities he was not slow to use. Nor did he merely thus acquire a considerable knowledge of stage properties and effects; he made a host of friends, and of these friends he speedily produced the counterfeit presentments. There was not a member of the company of whom he did not execute in a few dashing vigorous strokes the *vera effigies*. From Maddox, the well-known manager, down to the call-boy, all figured on his canvas. Needless to say that the embryo Apelles was a universal favourite. No remonstrance against the presence at the wings or his exploring expeditions into the wardrobes was ever uttered by the severest of tragedians or the pertest of walking-ladies.

Such good use did he make of the chances offered him that he gained his first medal at the Society of Arts when he was scarcely more than a child. Shortly after he began to study at the Royal Academy. One after another he carried off all the chief prizes of the institution. The first picture which he exhibited at the Academy was 'Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru,' in 1846. The public were notably attracted, and the critics proclaimed that a new star was rising above the horizon. Of the work itself it is unnecessary to speak at length. The leading feature in it was a portrait of James Wallack, the actor, who was then playing Don Cæsar at the Princess's, and who sat to the artist in his stage dress. But the brilliant boy, with his winning manner and his fine presence, had already secured not merely the notice of the public, but of his elders in art. It was impossible for them to deny his great gifts; it was impossible for them to help being struck by the self-possession, combined with a perfect absence of all assumption, and a taste that was the best proof of his breeding, with which he bore himself under the admiration and notoriety of which he had become the object. Many of those who read these lines will recollect the life-size head of Mr. Millais, painted previously to the period now named, when he was a mere child, by the eminent academician John Phillip. Those who did not see the work after its first completion will have perhaps beheld it when exhibited at the general collection of Messrs. Philip and Creswic's pictures some six or seven years ago. It is not necessary to follow the young artist through his swift ascent of the steps which have led him to excellence and to fame. One episode, and one only, in his career may be recalled. As a mere boy, while studying in the Academy, and possibly 'at Gandish's,' if the full truth could be known, he had conceived a distaste for the conventionalisms and infidelities to the truth of Nature with which he had conceived all modern art to be infected. Together with Mr. Holman Hunt and Mr. D. G. Rossetti he resolved to eschew the patterns of 'the great, the glorious antique,' and to paint the objects of the visible world not as the great masters had conceived of them, but as they appeared to the young gentlemen of the præ Raphaelite Brotherhood, who met together, praised eachother's works, and fancied themselves an artistic school. It was while under the influences of this mystical fervour that Mr. Millais essayed and finished a painting which drew down upon him the severe and bitter, but not unjustifiable, censure of Dickens. In an article which appeared in the first volume of *Household words* entitled 'Old Lamps for New,' those who care to explore the magazine literature of more than twenty years since may find the following:

'You come in this Royal Academy Exhibition, which is familiar with the works of Wilkie Collins, Etty, Eastlake, Mulready, Leslie, Maclise, Turner, Stanfield, Landseer, Roberts, Danby, Creswick, Lee, Webster, Herbert, Dyce, Cope, and others who would have been renowned as great masters, in any age or country—you come, in this place, to the contemplation of a Holy Family. You will have the goodness to discharge from your minds all post-Raphael ideas, all religious aspirations, all elevating thoughts; all tender, awful, sorrowful, ennobling, sacred, graceful or beautiful associations; and to prepare yourselves, as befits such a subject—præ-Raphaelly considered—for the lowest depths of what is mean, odious, repulsive, and revolting. You behold the interior of a carpenter's shop. In the foreground of that carpenter's shop is a hideous, wrynecked, blubbering, red-headed boy, in a bedgown; who appears to have received a poke in the hand from the stick of another boy with whom he has been playing in an adjacent gutter, and to be holding it up for the contemplation of a kneeling woman, so horrible in her ugliness that (supposing it were possible for any human creature to exist for a moment with that dislocated throat) she would stand out from the rest of the company as a monster, in the vilest cabaret in France or the lowest ginshop in England. Two almost naked carpenters, master and journeyman, worthy companions of this agreeable female, are working at their trade; a boy, with some small flavour of humanity in him, is entering with a vessel of water; and nobody is paying any attention to a snuffy old woman who seems to have mistaken that shop for the tobacconist's next door, and to be hopelessly waiting at the counter to be served with half an ounce of her favourite mixture. Wherever it is possible to express ugliness of feature, limb, or attitude, you have expressed it. Such men as the carpenters might be undressed in any hospital where dirty drunkards, in a high state of varicose veins, are received. Their very toes have walked out of St. Giles's.'

If Dickens thus lashed unmercifully the characteristics of the præ-Raphaelite Brotherhood, it must be remembered that the brethren had their not less unqualified panegyrist in the great art critic who contributed his letters to the *Times* in 1853 on præ-Raphaelitism, and who subsequently published his *Lectures on Architecture and Painting*.

Mr. Millais is probably the youngest Associate of the Royal Academy, and the youngest Academician on record. He was the first of these in 1853, when he was only twenty-four. He was promoted to the second and the higher dignity after an interval of less than two years. In 1829, just before he was elected an Associate, he had exhibited 'The Huguenot' and 'Ophelia;' and it was the former of these pictures which may be said definitely to have established his fame. Even the *Times* admitted that there was in it nothing which could be called objectionable. In 1853 came the 'Order for Release,' and in 1861 the 'Black Brunswicker.' It may interest some persons to know that in the first there was a portrait of the lady who is now Mrs. Millais; while the lady in the latter, with her hand thrusting back the half-open door in a manner so familiar to all and so profoundly pathetic, is a sketch of Miss Kate Dickens, now Mrs. Perugini. It is doubtful whether there is anything to be found on any canvas so brilliant equal to the gloss of the satin of the dress of the Black Brunswicker's lady-love, it is certain that the child's legs in the 'Order for Release' is as perfect a specimen of flesh-painting as the world contains. To some of the pictures which Mr. Millais has since given to the world would be to repeat a list of words and phrases which indicate, each of them, portions of the æsthetic furniture of every moderately educated mind in England. One may even say more than this,—that a knowledge of the pictures which Mr. Millais has sent from his studio during the last decade is essential to all who would form a correct appreciation of the nature and the condition of nineteenth-century culture. It may indeed be said that Mr. Millais has, in his choice of subjects, too closely identified himself with the spirit of the age. He has indeed exhibited no signs of being spoilt by the depressing influences of plutocratic patronage; his works are free from all taints and suspicion of vulgarity; his conceptions are always pure; his execution is always admirably finished. But one would sooner have had from Mr. Millais's brush fewer velvet red-legged children, dainty to look at, and profitable though they be to the mind behind which they seem to breathe again on canvas. It is true that while he has given us these silken-haired well bred darlings he has given us also landscapes—*teste* his 'Over the Hills and Far Away' in this year's Exhibition—of infinite beauty, and full of the profoundest thought. But one is tempted occasionally to long for something in his older and more elevated style, something which should be more immediately suggested by what Mr. Gandish was pleased to call 'story.' Take the long picture by when the Gower-street studio, after the approved fashion of the Square of Fitzroy looking into a mews, sufficed for Mr. Millais. Successful art is like empire, and takes its way westward. The painter of 'The Huguenot' and the 'Black Brunswicker,' the most exquisite limner of the flawless features of English girlhood and womanhood whom this century has seen, is now the leading artist of the day, and has probably more sincere admirers than any other master of the brush living. Without the dogmatism and the arrogance of Mr. Gaston Phœbus, he has a position and a popularity in society equal to that which Mr. Gaston Phœbus enjoyed. Yet has his good fortune in no way turned his head. Rich, successful, a welcome guest in all society, placed beyond the possibility, as he always was superior to the part, of professional jealousy, he is the same frank impulsive fellow that he was in his youth, and is absolutely unspoiled by fame.

A NEW SCANDAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

(*From "Daily News" Correspondent.*)

NEW YORK, April 20.

The papers are full this morning of a new scandal. Mr. Williams, the ex-Attorney-General, testifies before a committee of Congress that by the direction of the President he disbursed a large sum of money out of the secret service fund—from 30,000 to 50,000 dollars apparently, though the exact figures are not yet given—to be expended for confidential purposes by Mr. Davenport, the Federal supervisor of elections in New York. The expenditure covered a period of four years, from 1871 to 1874, and was always made just before or just after the November elections. Of course the Opposition Press defines this proceeding as a crime against the suffrage. The money, according to the general understanding this morning, was nothing but a vast corruption fund; and the worst interpretation placed upon the transaction derives some colour from the Attorney General's virtual acknowledgment that he did not approve of it, and could not have paid the money without the personal order of the President. The case is, indeed, bad enough. The secret service fund is appropriated by law "for expenses incurred in detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of crimes against the United States," and it cannot fairly be pretended that Mr. Davenport's labours were directed to any such purpose. The office of Chief Supervisor of Elections is a recent invention, of very questionable value, by which the dominant party at Washington secures a control over the management of all State elections at which members of Congress are to be voted for, and the object in creating it was, first, to protect and develop the negro vote in the South, and, secondly, to impose a restraint upon the foreign born population of the great cities like New York, where the Democratic party has always profited largely by fraudulent naturalisation and repeating. Mr. Davenport, who was the author of the scheme, was a protége of General Butler, and when he was appointed to the supervisorship in New York, he showed himself a worthy pupil of his distinguished master. That he did reduce the illegal vote I suppose there can be no doubt, and if he had stopped there no one could have found any fault with him. But it is charged that he did a great deal more for his party than that, and it cannot be denied that his methods of operating were in the last degree violent and despotic. His chief operations were carried on in 1872, when partisan feeling ran high, and Republicans were ready to do almost anything to re-elect General Grant; they would not be tolerated to-day by any party. Such as they were, however, the law provided all necessary means to pay for them, and it is not easy to understand what legitimate claim Mr. Davenport could make upon the secret service fund, nor, I venture to say, will it ever be discovered how his 50,000 dollars were spent.

But let us not make the matter worse than it really is. The money, which the *New York World* and other papers call a corruption fund, was undoubtedly allowed Mr. Davenport technically for "expenses incurred in detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of crimes against the United States," namely, the crime of illegal registration and voting; and thought may be true that General Grant was aware of a purpose to give considerable latitude to the interpretation of the supervisor's duty, it is going much too far to accuse him of misappropriating the public money to purchase his own re-election. The money was misappropriated, that is certain; and that much of it was dishonestly spent is highly probable. But when we find a respectable newspaper announcing "the political and moral suicide of President Grant in his use of of secret service moneys as an election corruption fund for his party's benefit and his own re-election," and declaring the news to be the most melancholy it has ever had to lay before the public, "hardly excepting the assassination of President Lincoln;" when we hear speculations as to the duty of the House to take measures for impeachment, and see the fact that Grant has been "caught at last" set forth in flaring headlines, we are tempted to ask whether no Administration has ever before spent public money in such a way as to promote its own interests, and whether this Administration has not done many things much worse than the misuse of the secret service fund. If this was such a crime, why is it to be said of the misuse of the courts and the army in Louisiana? What of the illegal arrests for political purposes in Alabama? What of the common practice in the Southern States of sending deputy-marshals armed with blank warrants of arrest into the chief Democratic counties on the eve of election, to drive the most active Conservatives out of the State through fear of imprisonment for some constructive or purely imaginary interference with a black man's equal rights? All these things have been done with the President's knowledge, if not with his express approval, and to my mind they are the worst of his offences. I do not believe it will be proved that he intended the irregular and unwarrantable expenditure through Mr. Davenport and Mr. Williams to be devoted to corrupt purposes, though of course everybody sees that his object was to secure the success of the Republican ticket in New York; and if the Committee catch Mr. John I. Davenport in any transaction for which he cannot furnish a plausible justification, I shall be greatly disappointed in my estimate of that very shrewd young gentleman's ability.

ANOTHER IRONCLAD.

(*Daily News*, May 5.)

THE TEMERAIRE.

ANOTHER ironclad will be launched on Tuesday next, but this time the ceremony will take place at Chatham Dockyard. Compared with the imposing sight at Portsmouth, this will be a very tame affair. For, instead of a launch proper, the Téméraire will be simply floated out of the dock in which she has been built, at high water. This new vessel is for seagoing purposes, and is built on what is called the "barbette" principle. This system has been adopted for years in the French Navy, but has not been viewed, till recently, with favour by the Admiralty constructors; the Téméraire is, therefore, the first of her class in the Royal Navy. She is one of the last ships laid down by the late Administration, and was described by Mr. Goschen, in March, 1873, as a vessel that would be 40 feet shorter and 1,000 tons lighter than her colleague and prototype the Alexandra. Her maindeck guns will be broadside, but she will have on her upper deck a "barbette" battery. The displacement of the Alexandra is 9,492 tons, the Sultan 9,286, but of the Téméraire only 8,412 tons. Her engines are of 7,000 horse-power, against 8,000 of the Alexandra. Her length is 285 feet, her extreme breadth amidships 62 feet, and her estimated cost 874,000l. She will carry eight guns, three of 25 and five of 18 tons. Her armour plating will be 11 inches of maximum thickness, the plates having been furnished from Sir John Brown's works at Sheffield. So much for the Temeraire's statistics. They convey, however, a very meagre notion of the capacities or construction of this novel vessel. Her most important feature—the feature, in fact, which distinguishes her fundamentally from all other ironclads in the Navy—is her "barbette" battery. But what is a "barbette" battery? It is a battery of guns exposed on the upper deck, but enclosed in a fixed turret, which only partially, instead of wholly, protects the guns and the gunners. In the Temeraire, the "barbette," or low, fixed turret, is mounted on the upper deck, and forms a screen seven feet deep. Inside is a turn-table for the gun, which stands exposed above this screen, but protection of a partial nature is afforded by the turret to the gunners and the ammunition. In action, a slight protection is given to the gun by means of a light framework or mask of iron, covered by a mat screen over the top and round the sides. This moves with the turn-table, and consequently with the gun. The gun is, therefore, uniformly directed to the aperture made for firing in this screen, which has the special advantage of being easily removed and thrown away if injured in action. This, as first sight, is a startling innovation on the ordinary principles which have hitherto governed naval construction. In the first place, for seagoing ships, turret-mounted guns have not been employed; and, in the second, turret-mounted guns for coast defence monitors, like the Dreadnought or Inflexible, have been protected by very heavily armoured turrets. Mr. Reed, in discussing this question of gun protection by means of turrets, at the United Service Institution, in 1873, stated that the weight of iron required for protection by turrets was enormous; that to protect two 25-ton guns, the weight of six other pairs of such guns was required; and that the advantages of turret protection were gained at the expense of armament. The French constructors have, from the first, entertained a rooted antipathy to revolving turrets. Their objections were to protecting their guns by a weight equal to that of those guns and their ammunition; to a system which prevented an enemy from being always seen; and to the impossibility of getting an all-round fire; while the advantages they claimed for the "barbette" system were, that an enemy could be clearly seen, and that the freedom and "morale" of the gunners were better assured in a "barbette" than in a turret battery. In advocating the construction of ships on this principle, the chief constructor urged that the contest between guns and armour would eventually settle itself into the necessity of limiting armour to the vital parts, and to the hull and the engines, and leaving the guns to protect themselves.

The Téméraire will carry her armament of eight guns as follows: On the upper deck two guns will be placed, one on the stem of 18 tons, and the other on the bow of 25 tons. Each of them will be mounted *en barbette*, and each will have not only a commanding position, but practically will be able to sweep the horizon and give an all-round fire. On the main deck the other guns will be placed, and will consist of two batteries, adjusted for broadside fire, three on each side. The bow battery will consist of two 25-ton guns, capable of firing right ahead, as well as to port and starboard; and the stern battery of four 18-ton guns, which are used only on the broadside. This is unquestionably a powerful armament for so small a ship, and its adoption is considered to be due to the "barbette" system. The armour-plating round the main battery will be at least 11 inches thick; and the horizontal armour covering the deck will be two inches thick. This additional protection of horizontal armour has been rapidly gaining ground in recent ironclad construction, and is now being extensively used in all our ironclads. As regards speed, it is expected that fourteen knots will be easily attained; and her coal-carrying power is largely in excess of the normal power of ships of her size. But, being a seagoing vessel, she will have to rely greatly on her sail power. Being big-rigged, with the view of giving her guns the utmost amount of freedom, her canvas is considered by some rather restricted for her size, but its area will be as nearly as possible on a par with other large sea-going ironclads. The Temeraire then, though a small vessel, is a novel and powerful; and though the innovation of exposing guns is bold it is in the direction of experiment, and in accordance with the well-considered views on naval construction and the future of naval warfare. Admiral Touchat who naturally, as a Frenchman, defends this system, says, "In a battery armour of ten inches penetrable? If it is, is it not, then more a danger than protection? The space of a turret is confined; the men are crowded; everything will be cut, overthrown, and destroyed." A vessel like the Téméraire, he argues, carries her guns "in the open, in full sight, commanding the whole horizon. By suppressing the plated battery, a great economy of weight is accomplished, and this economy, if intirely applied to misplacement, permits a diminution in the length of the vessel, to the great advantage of its power of evolution; so that other things being equal—that is, with the same speed, the same handiness in manœuvring, the same sail power and armament—the one ship will turn quicker in a smaller circle." These words were written three years ago, but the progress in that period, both in the construction of ships and guns so far from disproving them has increased their value. The absolute necessity, at the present time, of getting sail diligently for the best means of economising the protection of our ships by armour, is materially proved by the construction of the Inflexible; the Temeraire is an experiment in this direction; whether it will be successful remains to be proved.

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